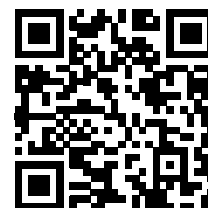


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The Great Depression



The Great Depression, a severe worldwide economic downturn, began in 1929 and lasted until the late 1930s. It was the longest and most widespread _____ of the 20th century. Originating in the United States, the Great Depression began after a major _____ market crash in October 1929. This crash sent _____ throughout the global economy. During this period, unemployment rates soared, reaching as high as 25% in some countries. Many people lost their _____, homes, and savings. The depression had devastating effects on both industrialized and _____ areas.

Banks failed, reducing the amount of money available for businesses and individuals. This led to a decrease in _____ and a rise in unemployment. In rural areas, farmers struggled with _____ conditions, especially in the United States' Dust Bowl region. The Great Depression also led to significant changes in government policies. In the United States, President Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented the _____ Deal, a series of programs, public work projects, financial reforms, and regulations. These policies aimed to provide relief for the _____, recovery of the economy, and reform of the financial system.

Internationally, the Great Depression affected _____ and geopolitical relations. Countries adopted protectionist policies, raising _____ and reducing international trade. This further worsened the economic situation. The period of the Great Depression is often seen as a catalyst for World War II, as economic instability contributed to the rise of authoritarian _____ in countries like Germany and Italy. The Great Depression remains a significant event in history, demonstrating the interconnectedness of global economies and the impact of economic policies.

production

shockwaves

trade

unemployed

stock

New

drought

depression

rural

regimes

tariffs

jobs